

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
**DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

Isaias S. Montano, Jr.,

Plaintiff,

vs.

United States District Court District of Nevada  
Financial Litigation Unit,

Defendant(s).

**2:24-cv-01419-JAD-MDC**

**REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION**

This case is nearly a year-old with no service having been completed. For the reasons stated below, I recommend dismissing this case without prejudice.

**DISCUSSION**

The Federal Rules of Civil Procedures require that service of the summons and complaint be completed within 90-days of filing the Complaint. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(m). Plaintiff initiated this action on **August 2, 2024**, by filing a Complaint and paying the filing fee for a civil action. *See* ECF No. 1. Therefore, proof of service was due on **October 31, 2024**. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(m) (requiring service to be completed within 90-days of filing the Complaint). I noted that summons had not been issued for this case and directed plaintiff to complete the proposed summons form. *ECF No. 8*. To date, plaintiff has neither completed the form, nor has service been completed.

Plaintiff was advised that he needed to timely complete service on several occasions. *See* ECF Nos. 2, 3, 8. Plaintiff's *pro se* status is no excuse for failing to comply. *See Jacobsen v. Filler*, 790 F.2d 1362, 1364-65 (9th Cir. 1986) (holding that pro se parties are not excused from following the rules and orders of the court). Plaintiff has failed to comply with his duty to move the case towards disposition on the merits. *See Allen v. Bayer Corp. (In re: Phenylpropanolamine)*, 460 F.3d 1217, 1228 (9th Cir. 2006) (plaintiff is obligated to move the case diligently towards disposition).

District Courts have the inherent power to control their dockets and "[i]n the exercise of that power, they may impose sanctions including, where appropriate . . . dismissal" of a case. *Thompson v.*

1 *Hous. Auth. of City of Los Angeles*, 782 F.2d 829, 831 (9th Cir. 1986). A Court may dismiss an action  
2 based on a party's failure to obey a Court Order or comply with local rules. *Malone v. U.S. Postal*  
3 *Service*, 833 F.2d 128, 130 (9th Cir. 1987) (dismissal for failure to comply with Court Order);  
4 *Henderson v. Duncan*, 779 F.2d 1421, 1424 (9th Cir. 1986) (dismissal for lack of prosecution and failure  
5 to comply with local rules).

6 In determining whether to dismiss an action on one of these grounds, I must consider: (1) the  
7 public's interest in expeditious resolution of litigation; (2) the Court's need to manage its docket; (3) the  
8 risk of prejudice to the defendants; (4) the public policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits;  
9 and (5) the availability of less drastic alternatives. *In re Phenylpropanolamine Prod. Liab. Litig.*, 460  
10 F.3d 1217, 1226 (9th Cir. 2006) (quoting *Malone v. U.S. Postal Serv.*, 833 F.2d 128, 130 (9th Cir.  
11 1987)).

12 The first two factors, the public's interest in expeditiously resolving this litigation and the  
13 Court's interest in managing its docket, weigh in favor of dismissal of the plaintiff's claims. The Court  
14 has an interest in moving the litigation forward, however, plaintiff's noncompliance impedes the court's  
15 ability to do so. The third factor, risk of prejudice to defendants, also weighs in favor of dismissal  
16 because a presumption of injury to defendants arises when plaintiffs unreasonably delay in prosecuting  
17 an action. *See Anderson v. Air West*, 542 F.2d 522, 524 (9th Cir. 1976). The fourth factor—the public  
18 policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits—is greatly outweighed by the factors favoring  
19 dismissal.

20 While the fifth factor requires courts to consider less drastic alternatives, courts “need not  
21 exhaust every sanction short of dismissal before finally dismissing a case but must explore possible and  
22 meaningful alternative.” *Henderson*, 779 F.2d at 1424. The only alternative is to enter an order setting  
23 another deadline. Issuing another order, however, will only delay the inevitable and further squander the  
24 Court's finite resources. Setting another deadline is not a meaningful alternative given these  
25

1 circumstances. Because dismissal would be without prejudice, it stops short of using the harshest  
2 sanction of dismissal with prejudice. The fifth factor favors dismissal.

3  
4 ACCORDINGLY,

5 **I RECOMMEND** that this case be dismissed without prejudice for failing to file proof of  
6 service in compliance with Rule 4(m) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

7  
8 DATED this 21<sup>st</sup> day of July 2025.

9 IT IS SO RECOMMENDED.

10  
11   
Hon. Maximiliano D. Couvillier III  
United States Magistrate Judge

12 **NOTICE**

13 Pursuant to Local Rules IB 3-1 and IB 3-2, a party may object to orders and reports and  
14 recommendations issued by the magistrate judge. Objections must be in writing and filed with the Clerk  
15 of the Court within fourteen days. LR IB 3-1, 3-2. The Supreme Court has held that the courts of appeal  
16 may determine that an appeal has been waived due to the failure to file objections within the specified  
17 time. *Thomas v. Arn*, 474 U.S. 140, 142 (1985).

18 This circuit has also held that (1) failure to file objections within the specified time and (2)  
19 failure to properly address and brief the objectionable issues waives the right to appeal the District  
20 Court's order and/or appeal factual issues from the order of the District Court. *Martinez v. Ylst*, 951 F.2d  
21 1153, 1157 (9th Cir. 1991); *Britt v. Simi Valley United Sch. Dist.*, 708 F.2d 452, 454 (9th Cir. 1983).  
22 Pursuant to LR IA 3-1, the plaintiff must immediately file written notification with the court of any  
23 change of address. The notification must include proof of service upon each opposing party's attorney,  
24 or upon the opposing party if the party is unrepresented by counsel. Failure to comply with this rule may  
25 result in dismissal of the action.